FACTS FURNISHED BY FRANCE

The Yellow Book Review of the Franco-Chinese Difficulty.

China Determined to Capture the Whole of the Northern Provinces of Annam.

France Still Anxious to Negotiate With China in a Spirit of Friendship.

Another "Black List" of the Phenix Park Jurors-Events in Europe.

Paris, Oct. 23 .- The yellow book has been issued. It recounts the coperations of the French forces in Tonquiu, and says their position in that country has materially improved. They now can move freely to all parts of the Red river delta, and hold all the strategic points in that territory. The Mandarines who still resist the French authority will be removed by envoys of the king of Annam, and the people are regaining confi-The Annamite troops been disbanded, and the Black Flags have retreated from their position. The French army only awaits re-enforcements to complete the pacification of the country. The book also gives at length the details of the negotiations with China which have been conducted, it says, with good temper on both sides, France firmly demanding the noninterference of China in Tonquin affairs and the withdrawal of her troops from the coun-try, and China indicating her willingness to come to some arrangement, but declining to

come to some arrangement, but declining to accede to the demands of France.

The yellow book also states that Li Hung Chang, the prime minister of China, assured M. Tricon, the French commissioner, before July last, that no Chinese troops had crossed the Tonquin frontier, that China had no interest of the control of the tention of interfering with Tonquin, and would not thwart the French protectorate over that country while it reserved the ques-

over that country while it reserved the ques-tion of suzerainty.

The Marquis Tsong, the Chinese embassa-dor, repudiated the idea of China assisting Annam, and admitted that the armed action of France in Tonquin gave no ground for a rupture of the relations between the two countries. China only insisted that M. Challemei-Lacour, the French minister of foreign affairs, should inform him of any arrange-ment that could be concluded in the Tonquin

The Chinese preparations for war were then The Chinese preparations for war were then ostensibly resumed. The negotiations were continued, but were abruptly broken off on the fifth of July by the departure from Shaughai of Li Hung Chang. In August the negotiations were resumed. M. Challemel-Lacour assured the Marquis Tseng that France had no dreams of conquest in Annam, but contended that the French must suppress the Black Flags. The marquis declared that the Black Flags belonged to the army of the king of Annam, and suggested that an armistice be effected to enable the Chinese government to take into consideration what ernment to take into consideration what other means than force could be adopted for other means than force could be adopted for dispersing the Black Fags. M. Challemel-acour, on behalf of France, rejected this suggestion, as it was impossible to suspend the operations then undertaken. To vindicate the French honor M. Challemel-Lacour avowed that it was a necessary condition before any arrangement could be concluded that China should expressly declare her resolve to abstain from all armed intervention in Tonquin, not armed intervention in Touquin, not to send any troops to that country, and to re-call those that were already there. The Marquis Tseng thereupon replied that this demand should be officially made on China

M. Challemel-Lacour rejoiced that such steps could not be taken before knowing how it was likely to be received. A refusal would compel France to insist upon and even to

demand compliance with her proposition.

The Marquis Tseng appeared to desire to enter into more serious negotiations, but a reply from Pekin (communicated by the marquis on the eighteenth of August) again stopped negotiations. This reply simply aunounced that an inquiry would be readed into the eller of the property of the reader of the property o would be made into the alleged presence of Chines forces in Tonquin; that such inquiry, however, might occupy a long,time, and that the Chinese government would subsequently decide whether there was good ground for recalling the troops, or whether it would leave them in their present positions. M. Lacour observed that the presence of the Chinese troops in Tonquin, whatever might be the motive, encouraged and assisted the ene-mies of France, and he begged M. Tseng to call the serious attention of the government of China to the of the government of China to the consequences and to the danger that would result from a conflict between France and China. On the eighteenth of August the government of China submitted proposals in-volving the evacuation or Tonquin by the French troops, the maintenance of the suzersinty of China over the territory, and the spening of certain towns to the benefits of rade. These proposals were rejected by France. A counter proposal was submitted by France on the fifteenth of September for a neutral zone between China and Tonquin. This proposition was declined by China on Oct. 16, that government declaring that she would accept a neutral zone only on the southern instead of upon the northern frontier of Tonquin, while it was stated sho was also willing to make arrangements for the opening of the Red River deita to trade.

The yellow book concludes as follows:
Thus China demands the whole of northern Annam and the French evacuation thereof, allowing us only the southern provinces. There is no doubt that the arrival of the re-enforcement expedition will promptly terminate the work so gallantly begun at Tonquin. France is still ready to negotiate with China in a friendly spirit, and hopes that acomplished facts may induce her to take a more just view of the matter, especially when she sees the moderate but still resolute policy of the French government supported by the cham-

bers and the country.

The tone in which the affairs were discussed in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies to-day tended to show that a desire prevails to avoid a cabinet crisis.

At a meeting of the budget committee, M. Tirard positively declared that he would never agree to a reduction of the sum set apart yearly for the redemption of the na-tional debt. M. Rouvier, who was elected reporter of the committee, then urged the expediency of the proposed reduction in order to obtain a balance of the budget. The reduction was agreed to by a vote of 16 to 12.
At a meeting of royal deputies, the Duc de
Bissacia presiding, it was unanimously agreed to stand steadfastly united, and to issue an

appeal to the adherents of the party to re-main devoted to the cause.

The senate and chamber of deputies met

to day.

In the senate Raynal, minister of public works, submitted the railway conventions.

In the chamber of deputies Tirard, minister of fluence, introduced his draft of the budget, although it had been rejected by the budget committee of the chamber. Both houses adjourned after a short session.

The Figure states that England has sent a note to France complaining of a prolonged occupation of Tamatave, Madagascar, to the injury of commercial interests.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23.—The commission which is to try Joseph Poole for the murder of John Kenney, in Seville Place, opened its session

to-day. Two hundred special jurors have been summoned for this trial. Inquiry into the murder of a farmer named

shows that it was the result of a private land

quarrel.
A new circular, containing a black list of the jurors in the Phonix park murder trials and in the case of the men tried for the attempt to murder Juror Denis Field, was mailed to thousands of the inhabitants of this Killed or Fatally Mangled.

city yesterday.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—After a trial, which ha caused much excitement, two Jews have been caused much excitement, two Jows have occar
convicted at Casliu, Pomerania, of setting
fire to a synagogue in order to obtain the insurance thereon. They were each sentenced
to four years' imprisonment. A number of
others, who were implicated in the crime,
were convicted, and sentenced to shorter

terms of imprisonment. The crime was originally attributed to Christians, VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The Austrian delegation met to-day, and the budget was submitted to it for consideration. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 23.—Lady Dufferin,

at the request of the sultau, is organizing measures for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquakes in Aratolia.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 23.—The cholors in the Arab village near here is increasing. Four

more deaths. LISBON, Oct. 23.—The Portuguese ministry hisson, Oct. 23.—The Fortuguese ministry has been again remodeled and now stands as follows: Premier and minister of war, De Fontes Pereira de Melles; minister of the interior, Barizova Freitas; minister of justice, Lopo Vaz; minister of marine, Penheiro

Chagas; minister of foreign affairs, Barboza Bucage; minister of public works, Aguiar, and minister of finance, Hintz Riberio.

ST. PSTERBSURG, Oct. 23.—The new treaty of delimitation of the Russo-Chinese frontier was officially signed at Tchuguchak on the ninsteady instant.

nineteenth instant, HAVRE, Oct. 23.—While the General Trans-Atlantic company's steamer Normandie, from New York, was entering this port to-day she collided with and sank a schooner. The

New York, was entering this port to-day she collided with and sank a schooner. The Normandie sustained much injury.

Constantinopte, Oct. 23.—Three shocks of earthquake were felt to-day at Tchesme and on the island of Chios. Great alarm was caused, but no damage was done. Another severe shock was felt at Smyrna at 9 p. m. The telegraph office was damaged, but nobody was killed.

Madrid, Oct. 23.—The cabinet has resolved to summon the cortes to meet on Dec. 1. A royal decree has been issued providing that henceforth general officers shall hold staff appointments for only three years. The enforcement of this decree will involve the resignation of one captain general, seven lieutenant generals, five field marshals, and forty brigadiers. This is the first step in the new scheme for the reform of the army. new scheme for the reform of the army.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR GEN-ERAL

Sworn In With Great Pomp at Quebe-Lansdowne's Speech.

QUEBEC, Oct. 23 .- The Marquis of Lans downe has just been sworn in with considerable pomp. The ceremony passed over without casualty of any kind. The enthusiasm of the populace was very great. The governor general landed about 10 o'clock and drove direct to the department building, escorted by his military staff. The programme arranged was strictly adhered to.

The following is the address of Lord Lans-

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND THE COUN-CIL OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC-Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I have listened with feelings of Gentlemen: I have listened with feelings of the most gratitude to the courteous and hospitable terms in which you have been pleased to welcome our arrival on Canadian soil. I thank you for the reception you have given me. I shall not easily forget it, and I trust that I may regard it as a happy augury of the relations which will honceforth exist between myself and the citizens of Quebec. I accept the address which his worship the mayor has handed to me in the name of the illustrious sovereign whose commission I the illustrious sovereign whose commission I have the honor to hold, and toward whom the people of the dominion entertain feelings of loyalty and of devotion not less profound than those of her subjects on the other side of e ocean which we have traversed. I accept it also in the name of the people of England, who are united to you by a patriotism which alike inspires you both and by feelings of mutual comsideration and esteem which you entertain toward each other. Of myself, sir, I will say but this: That I feel only too well the dis-advantage under which I shall labor in fol-lowing the two distinguished men who have been my predecessors and whom you have spoken of in language at once appreciative and just. If I do not shrink from the re-sponsibilities which attach to the high office to which I am called, if I can claim any qualifications for a position so honorable, it is because I undertake its duties with a sincere admiration of the qualities which have earned for the people of the dominion so conspicuous a place among the civilized communities of the world. With deep seated faith in the political institutions under which that place has been won, and with an carnest desira to deserve the confidence which year desire to deserve the confidence which yo have reposed in my predecessors, and to work hand in hand with you for the advancement of the best interests of your country, which I shall regard as my own, the words of your address leave no doubt in my mind that I may count upon you to assist me to the utmost of your ability in the realization of this wish. I have, sir, lastly, to acknowledge gratefully the wish with which your address concludes, that our residence among you may be at once agreeable to Lady Lansdowne and aveself and useful to your country. myself and useful to your country.

Geological Survey of Yellowstone Park. CHICAGO, Oct. 23 .- Arnold Hayne, George M. Wright, and W. H. Weed, of the United States geological survey, returned to-day from spending the summer in the Yellowston park gathering material for a geological and topographical map of the park. They also made investigations as to the character and origin of the geysers. They found 500 geysers and 5,000 hot springs within the limits of the park, but express themselves as surprised at the few evidences of recent valence action. the few evidences of recent volcanic action Many instantaneous photographs were taker by them, and a large collection of specimens was made, including petrifications of much interest intended for the national museum.

Respectfully Declines.

Boston, Oct. 23 .- The Herald will say tomorrow it was announced late yesterday on the best, but not official, authority that S. A. B. Abbott, who was nominated on Saturday to second place on the democratic state ticket, declines. He is in Washington, and informs a friend that he has declined, and also that he has no sympathy with Butler.

Victims of the Annapolis Fire. ANNAPOLIS, MD., Oct. 23 .- The charred remains of Miss Lizzie Watkins and Mr. Charles Legg, who were burned here yesterday, were found this morning. From the position of the remains, Mr. Legg had reached his aunt in the third story, and was on his way out of the house with he when overcome by smoke

To be Returned to Washington Boston, Oct. 23. - George N. Adams. charged with highway robbery of John Balf,

of Philadelphia, in Washington on Oct. 11

last, and who jumped his bail, was arrested here to-day. He will be returned to Wash-The Bicycle Races at Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 23 .- In the bicycle race of twelve hours a day for twelve days, the score at the end of the first day, Monday, stood as

follows: Prince, 172 miles; Higham, 172; Morgan, 169; Woodside, 160; Dowse, 139; Shack, 147; Clark, 114. Condemned the Decision.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Colored citizens in mass meeting passed resolutions condemn-Inquiry into the murder of a farmer named ing the decision of the supreme court on the Spence, near Cork, on the fifteenth instant, civil rights bill.

A SQUIB FACTORY HORROR.

Terrible and Agonizing Scene-The Building Torn to Fragments,

Special Dispatch.

WILKES-BARRE, Oct. 23 .- The little town of Kingston, about two miles from here, was this afternoon a scene of a terrible explosion by which eight young persons were fatally burned, three having since died. The names of the dead are: Mattie James, badly burned o a complete crisp and filled with powder;

to a complete crisp and filled with powder;
Hattie Norris, flesh scarified into a mass of
cinder; John Evans, burned to a crisp.
The injured, Lizzie Edward, scriously
burned, but may live; James Steel, terribly
burned, and death thought to be positive;
Albert James, terribly burned, but may recover; Harry Moss, feet burned, she was
blown into a creek, will recover; Lizzie
Quin, burned to a crisp, and will
die. The factory was situated in the western
part of the borough, and consisted of one
frame building, about forty by thirty feet. At
the time the proprietor, John Smith, was absent, the work being in charge of Mattie James.
How the explosion was caused it is impossi-

the time the proprietor, John Smith, was absent, the work being in charge of Mattie James. How the explosion was caused it is impossible as yet to say, but about 2 o'clock the neighbors were startled by three loud explosions in rapid succession, which made the ground tremble, and broke every window within a circuit of 300 yards. The terrified women, living in adjacent houses, rushed from their shaking tonements, dragging their children after them. On turning their eyes toward the factory, which stood about fifty yards from the nearest house, a terrible scene presented itself. The force of the explosion had torn off the roof of the building and blown out one side, while flames and smoke were pouring from every portion of the wrecked structures. Through the blinding smoke the blazing forms of the unfortunate victims were seen staggering, shricking wildly in their agony. A small creek runs within ten yards of the factory, and two girls were seen to rush down the bank and endeavor to extinguish their clothing by plunging in the stream. Willing hands were soon at work helping them. They were found to be Hattle Norris and Lizzie Edwards, both about 19 years old. They were torribly burned, there being scarcely a Lizzie Edwards, both about 19 years old. They were terribly burned, there being scarcely a portion of their bodies not burned to crisp. Hattie Norris died within an hour, and Lizzie Edwards cannot live till morning. One boy, John Evans, about 15 years old, was found on the other side of the creek. One boy, John Evans, about 15 years old, was found on the other side of the creek, where it is supposed he had been blown by the explosion. He died after being taken home. Mattie James, aged 20, the forewoman, was found a blazing heap in a field twenty yards from the building. Her clothing was burned from her body and she was charred almost beyond recognition. She was removed to her home, but died about 4:30. James Steel and Albert James, two lads about 1:5 years old were found. lads about 15 years old, were found near the building, half buried in the blazing

are very severe and there is little hope of her recovery.

The accident has cast a deep gloom over

The accident has cast a deep gloom over the community. The suffering of the injured is terrible, and several of them are praying for death to put an end to their unbearable agony.

How the explosion was caused cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is thought a spark flew out of the atove, into which wood had been put, into some loose powder. The squibs are made of powder and straw, and used by miners as allow matches used by miners as slow matche in firing their blasts. It is claimed by the owner of the factory that there was not more than twenty pounds of powder in the build-ing, but the terrible force of the explosions cems to indicate far more.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The Municipal Contest of To-Day Exciting Great Interest-Rumors of Repeaters.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23 .- The city elect akes place to-morrow. All the signs point to hard contest, and, unless I misconstrue what hear and see, the independent ticket will sweep the city. Certain it is that there is a fer-vent interest felt in the result by all parties, and with reasonably fair weather the total vote will probably be the heaviest ever cast here. Both parties have been carrying on an active canvass in all the wards during the past week, the large crowds testifying to the warmth of local sentiment. That the regular democracy are badly seared as to the outcome and its bearing on the approaching state elec-tion is significantly shown by their importing Sunset" Cox from New York to address their

Masonic hall meeting last night.

The citizens' committee think they have discovered a plan for the importation of a large body of New York and Brooklyn repeaters to be used in the interest of the ring candidates. It is reported that they are to arrive this evening. Whether the informa-tion is correct or not, the committee is pro-ceeding on the assumption that it is, and are preparing to give the imported gentry a reception they will not soon forget.

DESERTING DEZENDORF.

A Big Mass Meeting of Ex-Straightouts in Norfolk Last Evening.

Special Disputch. NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 23 .- Despite the inelement weather to-night Masonic ball was crowded with an immense mass meeting of the coalition party, especially called under the auspices of more than half of the straightout delegates to Dezendorf's convention, in order to give in their adherence to the liberal movement led by Mahone and for the support of Banks and Parker for the legislature. The principal speaker was Col. George W. Price, of North Carolina, especially sent from that state by the liberals to help the co-alition party in Virginia. The deflection from Dezendorf is led by Junius Delk and Thomas Melton, and brings over a large portion of his small following, which is now well scat-

Happity Wedded.

Special Dispatch.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The marriage of Miss Mary Alida Barnard to William T. T. Curtis, a prominent young lawyer of Washington, D. C., took place in St. Mathias' P. E., church, corner of Nineteenth and Wallace church, corner of Nineteenth and Wallace streets, at 11:30 a. in. to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert A. Edwards, and the bride was given away by her uncle, John Risdon, Charles MeD. Harvey acting as best man. The church was well filled, the ushers, John M. Wesley, W. A. Stark weather, Hanry Wolf, and Charles Wilson of Washire, Henry Wolf, and Charles Wilson, of Washing ton, D. C., having all they could do to furnish seats before the arrival of the happy couple. After the ceremony the bridal party left on the 1:30 train for New York.

The Cowardly Murder of a Wife. NEW YORK, Oct. 23 .- Thomas Young, formerly a clerk in the revenue department, but who latterly kept a Hquor saloon in Brooklyn, this afternoon deliberately shot his wife in the abdomen, inflicting a wound that will cause her death. Young had been drinking heavily for some time past, and his wife left him because he beat and abused her. He ent to-day to her mother's, where she was

stopping, and deliberately shot her down. After the shooting and when he was under arrest he begged his wife to say the shaoting was accidental.

HOLTON'S HOSTS.

An Immense Mass Meeting in Prince George's County -- A Strong County Ticket.

Special Letter. MARLEORO', Mr., Oct. 23 .- In spite of rain and mud the republicans of this district last night filled to overflowing the large court house. So many were present that the building was not large enough to hold them, and an overflow meeting was held on Mr. Claggett's grounds. The rally was a most enthusinstic one, and from commencement to the close the arguments presented by the different speakers were listened to by an earnand attentive audience. judicious nominations were made here by the county convention, and the county ticket is doing a great deal to help Holton and dishearten the adherents of McLean. The latter are not numerous. Charles E. Coffin, the republican candidate for the legis-Coffin, the republican candidate for the legislature, is a quiet business man, whose record is of more value than the most eloquent of speeches. For the past twenty years he has been the proprietor of the Muirkirk furnaces, and during that time he has uncessingly labored for the betterment of his adopted home. Not a man in Prince George's county, democrat or republican, but looks back with pride to his steady exdeavors to advance the financial credit of the county and the improvement of the condition of his employes. F. Snowden Hill for state's attorney, Johnny Belt for clerk, and Harrison for treasurer make a team that are by their popularity pulling up a big majority for Holton and the balance of the ticket.

There will be very little scratching. I

and the balance of the ticket.

There will be very little scratching. I find the colored voters are well posted and intelligent. They know their friends. As one of them told me last night: "The democrats are mighty generous with their whisky just now, boss; but, Lord bless you, it'll be a mighty dry day for the darkey that looks to them for a drink after the sixth of November, sure!"

ber, sure!"
Everything points to the political redemption of Maryland at the next election.

BOYCOTTING BUTLER.

Boston Democrats Issue a Manifeste Against Old Ben.

Boston, Oct. 23 .- The following address will be issued to-morrow by the "old line democrats." It is signed by fifty-two well known gentlemen who have been and are prominently connected with the democracy of the state, the names of J. Q. Adams, Leverett Saltonstall, Richard Olney, Clinton, Viles, Francis W. Bird, George M. Stearns, and N. S. Shaler heading the list:

Francis W. Bird, George M. Stearns, and N. S. Shaler heading the list:

To the democratic voters of Massachusetts. The approaching election demands from you the gravest consideration. Without abating our opposition to the political views and methods of the republican party, we believe that democratic success in the future can be neither deserved nor achieved unless we free ourselves from the charge of supporting candidates who have lowered the standard of political morality. As democrats who wish to be consistent, we appeal to your patriotism and sober common sense to oppose the relection of Benjamin F. Butler. During all his restless notoriety as a republican politician after his desertion of the democratic party he was chiefly conspicuous in pressing measures the most odions to constitutional democracy and urging the most effective partisan policy. His open hosellity, however, is harmless compared with his pretended friendship. Caring nothing for party or principle, he subordinates every public interest to his own aggrandizement. Should he be again elected the democratic party off Massachusetts would be held responsible for his administrative acts and eccentricities in the past and future, while no responsibility attaches to us for any acts of Mr. Robinson. Such being our belief, we cannot hesitate to declare that we intend to do all that may be in our power to secure the defeat of Gen. Butler, and we urge all democrats to join with us in such action. ruins. They were both fearfully burned. Mary Moss, aged 18, is terribly burned about the head and body, and will probably die before morning. Lizzie Quinn, aged 16, dragged herself, all blazing, to a neighbor's fence. Willing hands helped her over and soon extinguished the flames, but her injuries

TALK ABOUT "SLUGGERS."

The Mace-Davis Combination Sails for England -- What Mace Says About Sul-Hvan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.-The Mace Davis combination has sailed for England. On the steamer the subject of conversation was a statement, published on the authority of Mike Gillespie, of Boston, to the effect that Sullivan was willing to spar Mace or any other man for \$5,000 aside. "I've had \$1,000

other man for \$5,000 aside. "I've had \$1,000

- Harry Hill's hands over a month," said
.co, excitedly, "waiting for Sullivan to
cover it, and only withdrew the money
yesterday, after making arrangements
to sail to-day to fill a ten weeks' engagement on the other side. Sullivan knew
I was going abroad, and just as I am about to
that our comes this challenge of Gillerole. I start out comes this challenge of Gillespie. I don't believe Sullivan authorized it, but if he did I have this reply to make: I will spar him in one, two, or three matches; three rounds or four, just as he chooses, and bet him 3 to 1 he can't knock me out. If he will come to England I'll meet him there, and allow him £100 for expenses, or I will meet him here three months hence. If that is not definite enough, I can't speak plain English. Davis and I are to give exhibitions abroad until the second week in January, opening at Birkenhead inn.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

All colored voters of New York residing in this city will meet at the Philadelphia house

this evening. yesterday cleaning and otherwise putting their quarters in order for winter. The officers' quarters are also being thoroughly renovated.

Profs. Pistorio and Proctor gave their sec ond sorree last evening at Grand Army hall, Seventh and L streets, which was well at-tended, a large number of ladies and gentle-

men participating. An agent of the democratic party of Baltimore city was in town yesterday, and tried to get some repeaters to go to Baltimore with him to vote at the municipal election to be held there to-day. He was not successful, however, as most of the people who have acted in that capacity in years gone past were frightened and declined to go.

It was reported in South Washington yes terday that the wife of Mr. George Drury, formerly Miss Ada Moxley, who figured in the runaway match last summer, had died from the effect of maltreatment. The matter was investigated by a REPUBLICAN reporter. and found to be without foundation Drury was pr sented with a healthy baby yesterday, and is doing well.

Lewis Brown, the treasury department messenger who was before Justice O'Neil on Monday charged by Jennie Douglas with se-duction, who failed to sustain the charge, states that he intends to have Miss Douglas arrested for blackmail. Miss Douglas called on the district attorney yesterday to get his opinion as to whether she could get a warrant for his arrest for trying to induce her to have an abortion performed on herself.

Mount Vernon M. E. church was crowded last evening to witness the marriage of Miss Maggie Myers to Mr. John J. Branson, of Richmond, Va. Rev. Dr. Cox performed the ceremony. The ushers were Messrs. W. W. Swart, A. A. McChefney, J. W. Cruit, and W.* R. Smith. After the service at the church a

The Weather To-Day. Local rains, withorty winds, failing followed by rising baronse er, stationary or a slight rise in tem-

46.8°; 3 p. m., 46.9°; 7 p. m., 48.0°; 11 p. m., 44.0°; um, 49.7°; minimum, 48.7°.

BATTLES BEHIND THE SCENES

Generals Rosecrans and Longstreet Discuss the Battle at Chickamauga.

That Led Up To and Followed It,

The Former Details the Great Events

And Describes Some of His Battles With Secretary Stanton Heretofore Unreported.

How He Came to Give Garfield His Confidence and How the Latter Used It.

"A battle scene cannot be reproduced on the page of history with any degree of accuracy," said Gen. W. S. Rosecrans to a com-"To attempt to tell all that occurred in a battle, or in a campaign, is like trying to gather up the fugitive notes of a wild musical improvisation. It simply cannot be done. To give a correct account of a great engagement it would be necessary to go into an analysis of the incessantly shifting scenes and situations every time an order is given or a movement is made, and to follow every order and movement through its course to the end, showing its bearings and relations to every other move. An exact description of every movement must be given, with its bearings upon the whole and upon every part thereof. The commanding general moves his hands up and down the key board, striking a note and there, wherever and when the exegencies of the occasion ever sceni to demand. Every nerve is tense, every faculty sharpened and alert. He must decide instantly points of the most vital importance, upon which the safety of his army may depend, or which may determine the fortunes of the day. His mind passes from the consideration of one feature to another of a battle with lightning like capidity, and he cannot incumber it with a multiplicity of confusing details. A thousand and one things may happen in the course of a day which are important in themselves, but which are lost light of or forgotten in the whirl and rush of events. Many orders are given that would not be thought of in the summing up of the work but for the conspicu-ous success or the conspicuous failure that attended them.

ous success or the conspicuous latters that attended them.

"Possibly it is well that an exact sketch of a battle scene cannot be given. The student of history would lose himself in an ocean of details, and become involved in hopeless confusion. Take the battle of Chickamauga, for illustration. During the two days' fighting, I gave, as I afterward learned, about ninety written orders, and I must have given my sids 200 verbal orders in addition to this number. Now to attempt to go into particulars, to tell why I gave each order and to tell what came of it, would be an absolute impossibility. The bold outlines are all we need. They are all that can be given with anything like accuracy.

"The personal recollections of actual par-

'The personal recollections of actual par-The personal recollections of actual par-ticipants in great events are to my mind the most interesting contributions to history. What men see and what they know of per-sonally is burned into their memories in-delibly. Some of the minor lines may be-come blurred and indistinct, but the rugged outlines of the picture romain. Oblivion alone can obliterate them." Gen. Longstreet had just been enlighten-

ing Gen. Rosecrans upon some disputed points relating to the battle of Chickamauga, which could only be cleared up by confederate authority, and the remarks quoted above were inspired by the conversation that followed chat between the two military leaders

who fought upon that bloody field.
Calling upon Gen. Resecrats two or three evenings afterward the writer reminded him of what he had said about the value of war niniscences, and solicited an interview on Chickamauga.

"It makes me sick to talk about Chickamanga," replied the general, "and I have many times thought I would have nothing more to say on the subject. I have been so outrageously lied about in connection with that battle that I lose my patience and my temper sometimes when I talk about it. The battle itself has never been properly repre-It is almost universally spoken of as a defeat and a disaster. 'Disastrous Chickamauga!' Faugh! Chickamauga was the successful culmination of one of the greatest campaigns of the rebellion, and it will so be regarded when the dispassionate historian of the future writes of it.

"In ten weeks, hampered and embarrassed by a hostile secretary of war and a distrustful and incompetent commander in chief at Washington, I crossed two high mountain ranges with my army, maneuvered Bragg, who had an army almost as large as my own, out of two strongholds, Shelbyville and Tullahoma, either of which was as formidably for tified as Vicksburg, and successfully crosses the Tennessee, doing all this at wonderfully small cost. To get and hold Chattanoogs, the gateway through the mountains of Tennessee into the campaign fields of Alabama and Georgia, 1 was compelled to give battle upon their own ground to an enemy which had been re-enforced from the armies of the south, and strengthened by the acce he paroled prisoners Grant took at Vicks I was greatly outnumbered. Grant captured 29,000 prisoners, it will be remembered. These mon, who were scattered through the south, were called to arms, though still under the sacred pledge of parole, and among the prisoners taken at Chickamauga were several of these men.

"In military history the campaign that be-gan the last week in June with the advance of the army of the Cumberland from Winchester and practically terminated with the battle of Chickamauga and the serzure of Chattanooga will stand out as one of the most memorable of the war. I will take you

Tallahoma. There he lay for six months, watching me. Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton urged me to move against Bragg in early spring, but I was not ready. To have dislodged Bragg and driven him across the Tennessee would have been to imperil Grant at Vicksburg. A picket line could have prevented the army from scening the Tennessee. vented the army from crossing the Tounessee, and Bragg could have taken his whole army, re-unforced by 25,000 or 30,000 men that Johnson could have raised, and gone to the relief of Vicksburg. such a move would certainly have been made by the confederates, and it would have been disastrous for Grant and the union army in front of the beleaguered city. I could not employ my time to better advantage than by keeping Bragg lying idle in front of the during the spring and carly summer. me during the spring and early summer months. There were other and equally cogent reasons for delayed action. Much of the dis-tance across the country between Winchester and Chattanooga and on the plateau beyond is impassable during the spring. The soil is sand. In summer it is hard as a bone, but Swart, A. A. After the service at the church a R. Smith. After the service at the church a which it is impossible to draw wagon trains reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 33 K street northwest. The happy couple's future home will be at men and forage for the horses had to be provided for. I could not transport forage into vided for. I could not transport forage into the country. In summer it is hard as a bone, but question. To have moved before the corn began to harden in the ear, would have been to consign my horses to starvation, and render useless my cavalry and artillery, therefore delayed moving as long as possible To have carried out the instructions from great particularity. He told of Longstreet's Washington for an early advance on Shelby- charge into the gan left by Gen, Wood, when

ville and Tullahoma would have glocen to its vite and Tullahoma would have been to div-vite the almost certain destruction of m own army, and that of Gen. Grant without a chance of success. My army at best would have been starved into humiliating retreat back to Nashville.

"The Louisville and Nashville railroad

"The Louisville and Nashville railroad was my only avenue for the transportation of supplies from the north to Nashville. The road from Nashville to Winchester and Chattanooga was a five foot gauge, and rolling stock had to be made to suit. The rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville was in miscrable condition, and the accumulation of supplies enough for the army during a long and hard campaign in an enount's country. and hard campaign in an enemy's country, was slow business. The authorities at Wash-ington were willfully blind, the people of the north were getting impatient, and my soldiers were anxious to be on the move. The secretary of war and Gen. Halleck insisted on my opening the campaign and I could not make them understand the situation. They would not listen. Their clamor was principally for effect, because, while apwas principally for effect, because, while apparently excessively anxious for my army to get under way, they throw every obstacle in my path. I was annoyed and hainpered by Secretary Stanton in every possible way, but I bore indignities and annoyances with equaninity, and hurried forward the preparations for the campaign with all dispatch. Against the unreasoning clamor for a premature movement of the army I set my face like a fint. In the early part of June I received fint. In the early part of June I received peremptory orders from Secretary Stanton to advance upon Bragg. I replied that it was impossible for me to move as directed, but that I would soon be ready, and that a forward movement would be begun in about ton day. If you consider be ready, and that a forward movement would be begun in about ten days. 'If you consider that is a compliance with your orders, well and good,' I added; 'and if not, the somer you make a change in the command of this army the better I will be pleased.' After that I was let alone for a time.

"By a series of strategic moves I compelled Branch or a second of the series of strategic moves I compelled.

Bragg to evacuate Shelbyville and Tullahoma and retreat across the Tennessee. The Tulla-homa campaign was concluded July 4. This campaign was carried on in the water, and in the face of difficulties that would seem to have been almost insurmountable. It rained continuously for seventeen days, no such storm having been seen in the country for twenty years. The army sometimes found it impossible to advance. The streams were swellen and the roads were in a frightful state. Four days were consumed in making a march of sixteen miles. It was found we a march of sixteen miles. It was found ne-cessary for the infantry to take the cannon from the carriages and carry them the whole distance, and then take the carriages to pieces and transport them by sectious in the same fashion.

"It now remained for the army of the Cumberland to cross the Tennessee. It may be set down as a military impossibility for an invading army to cross a stream of any considerable magnitude in the face of a hostile army. Grant tried it at Vicksburg at a time when he had all the war vessels, steamers, tugs, and floats he could use and failed. After pottering around in front of the place for six months he had to cross the river below and months he had to cross the river below and come up on the city from the rear. He ought to have known what he would have to do months before he did it. As it was, he use-lessly kept vessels chartered for months at a cost to the government of \$500,000 a day.

"The only way I could hope to cross the Tennessee was to deceive Gen. Bragg as to my purpose and get his army as far as possible from the place where I intended to make the actual attempt. By misleading Bragg's spies

from the place where I intended to make the actual attempt. By misleading Bragg's spies and making a formidable demonstration, the confederate general was led to believe we intended to try to cross at Blyth's forry, or some point a considerable distance north of Chattanooga. I will not go into a detailed description of this portion of the campaign. The salient features are given in my reports to the war department. The labor involved was tremendous. The secretary of war would give me no assistance, and I had to do the best I could with the men and material at command. By taking two men from each mand. By taking two men from each campany I organized a pontoon corps and set about the construction of pontoons at once. The first step, as I have stated in my reports, was to repair the Nashville and Chatta railway; to extend the rapairs of the main stem to Stevenson and Bridgeport, and the Troy city branch and bring forward supplies for the depots we had established at the front. I monaced the Tennessee to the north with heavy forces of men, made an estentatious display of cavalry and artillery in plain view of the enemy, and kept camp fires burning at nights just behind the crest of hills that separate the Tennessee and Sequatchie valleys for seventy or a hundred miles. From the noise we made and the disturbance that was kicked up the confederates must have thought there were at least a million Yankees getting ready to overrun Dixie. We deceived Bragg com-pletely, and were enabled to go on with our preparation right under the eyes of Bragg's signal stations at Bridgeport and in the vicinity. The pontoon corps was thoroughly drilled, until they could take apart and put together a bridge with the greatest speed at-tainable. Everything was done with the utmost sacrecy and dispatch. The deception that was practiced upon the enemy was kept up until the last moment. My plans worked to perfection. The movement of the army across the river was commenced on the twenty-ninth of August, about seven weeks after the termination of the Tullaboma campaign, and completed on the fourth of

September without a mishap. "The crossing having been successfully accomplished, the next thing to do was to dis-lodge Bragg from his entrenched positions. I threatened his line of supplies with Mo-Cook's corps and with cavairy, and discen-certed Bragg by leading him to think I was about to overrun the country in his rear. The demonstration was a formidable one, and on the eighth of September Bragg evacuated Chattanoga. On the day following Gen. Crittenden entered the town and took peaceable possession, the enemy retriring precipitately. Advices were received from Washington that the enemy was in full retreat, and I was ordered to pursue the flying for at once. I soon learned however ing foe at once. I soon learned, however, that Bragg had fallen back to Lafayette, and awaiting re-enforcements, which were pour-ing in from every quarter. The false informa-tion with regard to the movements of the enemy that cume from Washington very

tanoga will stand out as one of the most memorable of the war. I will take you through it briefly:

"Gen. Bragg was strongly entrenched at Shelbyville, south of Winchester, with a large army, and a few miles further to the east or southeast was the fortified camp at over of a terrible conflict. The confiderate east or southeast was the fortified camp at over of a terrible conflict. The confiderate east or southeast was the fortified camp at over of a terrible conflict. The confiderate east or southeast was the fortified camp at over on the large army, and a few miles for the most of the most camp it came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. "I never sectionsly believed we would be almost on the camp it is came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. "I never sectionsly believed we would be almost on the came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. "I never sectionsly believed we would be almost on the came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. "I never sectionsly believed we would be almost on the came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. "I never sectionsly believed we would be almost on the came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. "In the came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army." I never sectionsly believed we would be almost on the came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. The came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. The came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. The came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. The came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. The came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. The came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. The came from wishington very nearly proved the destruction of the army. The came from wishington ve importance second only to Richmond, and I felt confident no effort would be spared to de felt confident no effort would be spared to de-stroy me. My impression turned out to be correct in every particular, and Gen. Long-street has lately furnished me additional proof of the correctness of my premises. Knowing the dangerous position I would be in when once across the Tennessee, I appealed for re-enforcements to meet the emergency I knew we must confront; but no attention was paid to my importunities, and with 100,000 trained soldiers lying idle under Grant at Vicksburg and under Burgsid. I was left to face the deadly peril Burnside, I was left to face the deadly peril without help and make my fight against 75,-000 or 80,000 of the picked soldiers of the southern army, with an available force of about 50,000 men. My appeals were treated with contemptuous indifference, and the authorities affected surprise and annoyance that I should persist in asking for what I deemed in dispensible to the salvation of the army of the Cumberland, but what the secre-tary of war, in his willful ignorance of the exigencies of the occasion and blind desire to

embarrass me, concluded was not needed.
"When I found that the enemy was preparing for an attack, I lost no time in centrating my army. But for McCook's de-lay in getting into position we should have en enabled to pick our ground. was disastrous and nearly fatal to the whole

army."

The general gave a circumstantial account of the battle of the nineteenth and twentieth, telling of the movements of the troops with